

**REMARKS**

This is in response to the Office Action dated April 5, 2005. Non-elected claims 9-10 have been canceled, without prejudice in view of the Restriction Requirement. New claim 11 has been added. Thus, claims 1-8 and 11 are now pending.

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over JP '070 (Miyoshi). This Section 103(a) rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 1 as amended requires "the pitch of the first terminal block corresponds to a first predetermined pitch adjusted by a first post-thermal-compression-elongation compensation amount that is dependent on the first predetermined pitch, and the pitch of the second terminal block corresponds to a second predetermined pitch adjusted by a second post-thermal-compression-elongation compensation amount that is dependent on the second predetermined pitch." For example and without limitation, see the paragraph bridging pages 16 and 17 of the instant specification. The cited art fails to disclose or suggest these features of claim 1. Moreover, the pitch of the terminal blocks is a physical feature and not a process step, and thus cannot be ignored. The pitch features hold patentable weight in this respect.

JP '070 fails to disclose or suggest the aforesaid quoted features of claim 1. JP '070 does not consider the effect of terminal pitch on the rate of expansion. Claim 1 recites the relation between the post-thermal-compression-elongation compensation amounts and the pitches of the terminal blocks. Specifically, each of the first and second terminal blocks has a pitch that is determined based on a predetermined pitch adjusted by a post-thermal-compression-elongation compensation amount. A non-limiting example is discussed in the paragraph bridging pages 16

and 17 of the instant specification, in which a terminal pitch of 80 is compensated by 99.85%, while a terminal pitch of 70 is compensated by 99.89%.

JP '070 fails to disclose or suggest the claimed relation between the post-thermal-compression-elongation compensation amounts and the pitches of the terminal blocks. JP '070 merely teaches adjusting the pitch based on the distance of the terminals from the center of the substrate, and does not teach or suggest a compensation amount based on at least pitch. Moreover, since JP '070 considers only the case where all terminals have essentially the same pitch (e.g., see JP '070 at paragraphs 0016-0017), it would not have been obvious to have modified JP '070 to use a compensation amount based on at least pitch as called for in claim 1.

Claim 8 defines over the cited art in a similar manner.

Additionally, with respect to claim 5, it is noted that Chung explicitly teaches that *different* terminal sizes should be used as dummy terminals in order to increase bonding force (e.g., col. 2, lines 29-44; col. 3, lines 57-62). Therefore, Chung teaches away from the feature of claim 5 and cannot render that claim obvious.

It is respectfully requested that all rejections be withdrawn. All claims are in condition for allowance. If any minor matter remains to be resolved, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned with regard to the same.

MONZEN, M.

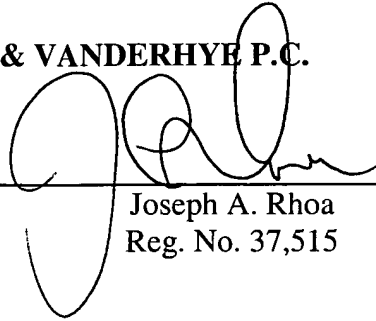
· Appl: No. 10/643,992

July 5, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

**NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe Rhoa', is written over a horizontal line.

Joseph A. Rhoa  
Reg. No. 37,515

JAR:caj

901 North Glebe Road, 11th Floor

Arlington, VA 22203-1808

Telephone: (703) 816-4000

Facsimile: (703) 816-4100